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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details statewide trends in the well-being of Maine's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of children's well-being in four areas: (1) social and economic opportunity; (2) community and family environment; (3) physical and mental health; and (4) education. The report's introduction delineates goals and future plans for Kids Count and describes the indicators addressed. The second section presents statewide data. The third section, and bulk of the report, presents a demographic profile of each of the state's 16 counties, and the county data, including a comparison to the statewide averages for the eleven indicators of child well-being. The indicators are: (1) children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); (2) births to unmarried teens; (3) low birth-weight rates; (4) infant mortality; (5) number of physicians; (6) child deaths, ages 1-14; (7) child deaths, ages 15-19; (8) arrests; (9) dropout rate; (10) post-secondary graduation rates; and (11) children with special needs. Key findings include an increase in birth rates for single teens and in teen violent death rate, and a decrease in the infant mortality rate and child death rate (ages 1-14). The report's two appendices list definitions used in completing the report, data sources, and references. (SD)

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Maine Kids Count

1994 DATA BOOK

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Maine Children's Alliance,
P.O. Box 2446,
Augusta, Maine 04338
Telephone: 207-623-1868
Fax: 207-626-3302

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Maine Kids Count

Advisory Group

Trish Riley, *Chairperson*
National Academy for State Health Policy, Maine Community Foundation

Cary Collette, WCSH TV, 6 Alive!

Robert Durgan, Bureau of Children with Special Needs, Department of Mental Health & Mental Retardation

Judith A. Graham, University of Maine Cooperative Extension

James Hennigar, Good Will–Hinckley School

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Katherine Howley, Bureau of Child & Family Services, Department of Human Services

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Sylvia Lund, Office of Substance Abuse

Mary Majorowicz, Maine Department of Education

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Maine Children's Alliance

Elinor Goldberg

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Suzanne Hart

Consultants

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Anita St.Onge

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Charles O'Leary, Maine AFL/CIO, Maine Children's Alliance

Barbara Reinertsen, United Way of Mid-Coast Maine, Maine Children's Alliance

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William E. Davis, Institute for the Study of At-Risk Students, College of Education, University of Maine

Michael J. Fitzpatrick, Alliance for the Mentally Ill of Maine

Laura Fortman, Maine Women's Lobby

Leanne Greeley-Bond, Maine Aspirations Foundation

Chris Gunderman, Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc.

Chris Hastedt, Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc.

Lucky Hollander, Maine Association of Child Abuse & Neglect Councils

Marion Kane, Maine Community Foundation

Peggy Kellenberger, Coalition for Maine's Children

Rep. Anne M. Larrivee, Maine House of Representatives

Judith Lucarelli, Maine Center for Educational Services

Sylvia Lund, Interdepartmental Council, State of Maine

Rep. John L. Martin, Maine House of Representatives

Mark Millar, Casey Family Services

Rep. Elizabeth H. Mitchell, Maine House of Representatives

Sen. Judy Paradis, Maine Senate

Ala Reid, Maine Community Foundation

Trish Riley , Maine Community Foundation

Commissioner Jane Sheehan, Maine Department of Human Services

John Shoos, United Way of Greater Portland

The Bingham Betterment Fund

The Maine Community Foundation

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INTRODUCTION

Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?

That depends a good deal on where you want to get to, said the cat.

I don't know where..., said Alice.

Then it doesn't matter which way you go, said the cat.

Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*

POLLY CAMPBELL

In order for us to know which way to go, we must know the facts. Although we often hear that children are our most valuable resource, the harsh reality is that many children in the State of Maine and across the country are living in a state of poverty and without the resources necessary to grow up to become healthy and happy adults. Too many children are not safe and secure in their own homes. Too many children are born to teen parents who are facing uphill battles to raise their children. Lack of prenatal care often results in low birth-weight babies, a factor directly related to infant survival, health and development.

According to the National 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book, Maine's children ranked 4th overall in the nation in 1988 and 9th in 1994. While it may seem heartening to rank in the top 5th of the nation, these figures paint a picture of growing poverty and decreased opportunity for children everywhere. Maine ranked 29th in the United States for percent of children living in poverty. While the national trend showed a slight decrease in children living below the poverty line from 20.8 percent in 1985 to 20 percent in 1991, Maine was one of only eighteen states where this figure increased (from 15.3 percent of its children living in poverty in 1985 to 18.7 percent in 1991). These figures changed Maine's national ranking from 19th in 1985 to 29th in 1991.

The Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book is the first step of our journey to improve the conditions in which Maine's children live. The indicators chosen will give us a picture of how children are doing in terms of social and economic opportunity, community and family environment, physical and mental health and education. With this information, we can all work together channelling our resources to create policies and programs that give Maine's children a better opportunity to reach their full potential.

About Maine KIDS COUNT

Maine KIDS COUNT is a collaborative effort of the Edmund S. Muskie Institute of Public Affairs and the Maine Children's Alliance to collect, analyze and disseminate data on child welfare. It is funded for the next four years by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, with a possibility for an additional three years of funding. Throughout the past year, the KIDS COUNT project worked with statisticians, children's advocates and other committee and advisory group members to select statistical indicators that would measure how Maine is meeting children's needs. It was critical that these indicators measure outcomes for children, not merely efforts made on their behalf. It was also important that the data meet several criteria: they must be reliable; available and consistent over time; must reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being in terms that are easily understandable; and the measure should be able to be produced on an annual basis.

Goals of Maine's KIDS COUNT

The overall goal of Maine KIDS COUNT is to ensure that Maine's children become successful adults who are able to participate fully in the social, economic and cultural life of our state. To reach this goal, our children must be safe, healthy and able to learn. The project has identified certain outcomes to measure Maine's progress in reaching this goal. Specific outcomes include:

- Fewer Maine children will be living in poverty
- Children and families will have access to health care
- Children will enter school ready to learn
- Family violence will be reduced
- There will be an improvement in the lives of teens

Future Plans for Maine's KIDS COUNT

The Maine KIDS COUNT project will continue to collect and update data which will be of greatest use to the state, communities and Maine KIDS COUNT in reaching our mutual goals for the well-being of children. This information will then be used to provide information to the public and policy makers regarding the condition of children in Maine.

The project has identified some strategies to accomplish its goals:

Collect and make information available on the condition of children in Maine

- Collect data from state and national sources
- Identify gaps in data availability, or other areas in which data are inadequate
- Work with the state and others to refine data and to expand the data base appropriately
- Publish information on the condition of children
- Develop a computerized data base containing data on Maine's children

Use data to effect change for children

- Alert the general public to the condition of children in Maine now and in the future
- Encourage the general public to adopt KIDS COUNT goals and take action
- Serve as a catalyst, bringing together individuals and groups in new ways to take steps toward reaching KIDS COUNT goals, and reward individuals/groups for efforts on behalf of children
- Provide a means of announcing success or failure in reaching goals

WHAT WE NEED TO KNOW

Maine's KIDS COUNT is dedicated to providing a comprehensive view of the well-being of children in Maine. This first data book provides a baseline for data currently available on the status of children in Maine. Some pieces of the puzzle, however, are missing. There are systemic limits and constraints on the way Maine collects data on children. There are areas in which limited data are available at this time. It is our goal to work with state and community agencies and individuals to develop and implement an accurate and comprehensive way to examine the status of children in Maine in other areas including:

Mental Health

Children's emotional well-being is essential to their development and growth. Without family nurturing and community support, children will be unable to flourish and achieve their full potential as adults. At this time, we only have limited documentation on mental health needs and services based on extrapolations from epidemiological studies.

Access to Health Care

Important information regarding children and health care includes how many children have a primary care physician. The current data do not reflect the actual number of children receiving primary care, nor how far a child has to travel to obtain medical care. Although it is important to know how many children have access to health insurance, health insurance coverage, including Medicaid, does not always mean that a child can find a local physician willing to accept that child as a patient.

Substance Abuse

Statistics regarding alcohol and drug use reported in this Data Book were derived primarily from the 1993 Youth Risk Behavior and Out-of-School Youth Surveys conducted for the Maine Department of Human Services. Although this is useful information, it would be helpful to obtain consistent, accurate counts of drug and alcohol use and abuse.

Domestic Abuse/Children at Risk

Currently, Maine gathers data regarding domestic violence reports to the police. These reports do not indicate whether children were present during a domestic abuse incident. Service providers are not currently collecting systematic data on the number of children affected by domestic violence.

More detailed information regarding children who are part of the juvenile justice or child welfare systems is critical to an understanding of the status of children in Maine.

Readiness to Learn/Performance Measures

There is currently no standard assessment tool to measure children's readiness to learn upon entry into kindergarten. More comprehensive measures of children's learning in school are currently being developed and will provide useful information regarding children's preparation for adulthood.

HOW TO USE AND INTERPRET THIS BOOK

From principles is derived probability, but truth or certainty is obtained only from facts.

Nathaniel Hawthorne

PAULE FRENCH

Child Well-Being Indicators

To make the best decisions about how to help our children, we must first know the facts. This first Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book provides us with baseline measures in several areas of concern. Certain data are presented on a statewide level and some can be compared to national statistics. The 11 indicators presented on a county level are compared to the statewide averages which are presented at the end of the county information.

Many of the indicators are presented as percents or rates. Percentages represent the proportion of a total number or population. For example, if we had a total population of 100 children and 25 of those children were under the age of 5, the percent would be calculated as 25/100 or 25% of the total population of children under the age of 5.

Rates, on the other hand, tell us how many times we can expect an event to occur within a given population. For example, if we had a population of 3,000 children and 50 of those children had brown eyes, we can calculate how many brown-eyed children would occur out of 1,000 children (16.6), 10,000 children (166.6), 100,000 children (1666.6) and so on. To calculate a rate use the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(number of occurrences) x (base rate)}}{\text{population}}$$

Example

$$\frac{(50) \times (1{,}000)}{3{,}000} = 16.6$$

These indicators should give us a picture of how children are faring in our communities. Over time, we will be able to measure our progress in addressing the needs of Maine's children.

Social and Economic Opportunity

Several indicators measure the social and economic opportunities available to Maine's children. Measures of poverty, employment and births to single teens are all significant factors affecting Maine's children.

Growing up poor has been associated with a host of negative outcomes for children including less adequate prenatal care, low birth-weight and higher infant mortality, slower cognitive development, as well as lower levels of educational and socioeconomic attainment as adults. Childhood poverty often leads to many other problems for children including poor mental and physical health, school failure, teenage childbearing, child abuse and neglect, crime and delinquency (Children's Defense Fund, 1991).

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is a cash assistance program that states administer under federal supervision for families with children who live in poverty as defined by each state. In Maine, a family of three must earn less than $6,636 or 54 percent of the current federal poverty level of $12,320 to qualify for AFDC benefits. Similarly, a family of two must earn less than $4,944 or 50 percent of the current federal poverty level of $9,840. In Maine in 1993, a mother on AFDC with one child received an annual benefit of $3,744; a family of three received $5,016. These benefits are the lowest of any New England state and are 25th in the nation.

Teen child-bearing, especially to teens who have not achieved a high school or equivalent education, has serious medical, social and economic implications. Single teen parenthood is a predictor of future economic hardship for both parent and child. Among the poor outcomes for the infants are increased rates of preterm birth, low birth-weight, and death within the first year of life. Children born to single teen mothers are more likely to be disadvantaged as children and as adults. They are more likely to experience problems in school, score low on IQ tests, and have emotional problems (Lewitt, 1992; Miller, Fine and Adams-Taylor, 1989).

According to the national 1994 KIDS COUNT Data Book, the birth rate of single teens in Maine has increased from 6.8 percent in 1985 to 8.2 percent in 1991. This compares to national rates of 7.5 percent in 1985 and 9.0 in 1991. Maine ranks 20th in the nation in this category.

Community and Family Environment

For healthy development, children need a safe and nurturing family environment. Indicators that measure community and family environment include data on child abuse, domestic violence, juvenile crime and consumption of drugs and alcohol.

Child abuse or neglect can result in physical harm, death, or profound developmental and behavioral problems. Maltreated children are more likely than their peers to have significant depression. They are also more apt to engage in violent behavior and tend to lag behind their peers in aquiring new cognitive and social skills, so that their academic achievement is chronically delayed (U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, 1990). This measure suggests the extent to which children's security is threatened rather than protected by the adults on whom they are most dependent.

Children who witness domestic violence often suffer poor health, low self-esteem, poor impulse control, sleeping difficulties and feelings of powerlessness. They are at high risk for alcohol and drug use, sexual acting out, running away from home, isolation, loneliness, fear and suicide (Jaffe, Wolfe and Wilson, 1990).

Youth who come to the attention of the police, courts and juvenile authorities have often committed previous minor infractions and are at greater risk for future incarcerations as adults (Cumberland County Child Health Initiative, 1994). Their illegal behavior can indicate that they are being denied opportunities to participate in meaningful ways in community life, and that they are not being taught the skills they need to succeed in society (Developmental Research and Programs, Inc., 1993).

The consumption of alcohol and use of illicit drugs places adolescents at risk of health, education and social problems and physical danger. Drug use and alcohol consumption are reflections of low self-esteem, lack of parental and community support, and a perceived shortage of options for change. They are also precursors of reduced ability to perform tasks and, therefore, of further decline in esteem and support. Illicit drug use is higher among those teens who have no post-high school plans. Alcohol and other drug use is a factor in numerous motor vehicle accidents, suicides, homicides, drownings and assaults (Graham, 1993; Kolbe, Kann and Collins, 1993).

Physical and Mental Health

Indicators of child well-being in the area of physical and mental health include information on low birth-weight, infant mortality, availability of medical care, childhood deaths, and hospital admissions for mental illness.

The weight of a baby at birth is a key indicator of newborn health, and is directly related to infant survival, health and development. Low birth-weight infants are more likely to die during the first year. In the U.S., such infants account for nearly two-thirds of all infant deaths through age 28 days. They are also more likely to experience disabilities and health problems that interfere with normal development and progress in school, such as mental retardation, developmental delays, visual and hearing defects, chronic respiratory ailments, autism, and learning difficulties (Oberg, 1990).

Infant mortality (deaths of children under age 1) rates are closely linked to broader social and economic conditions (Miller, Fine and Adams-Taylor, 1989). They reflect overall risks to infants such as poor health care, nutrition and substandard housing. Child deaths (deaths of children ages 1-14) can result both from health problems and inadequate safety in the home and community. Maine has shown improvement in both of these areas in the past six years: the infant mortality rate has decreased from 9.1 per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 6.7 in 1991; the child death rate has decreased from 28.7 per 1,000 children in 1985 to 21.5 in 1991 (KIDS COUNT Data Book, 1994).

The availability of primary care physicians (pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners) is a critical issue related to a child's health. The lack of primary care for children and adolescents can lead to serious problems in the future. Comprehensive health evaluations and services are critical to assure normal development. Without medical attention, routine childhood health problems can have serious consequences to children (Children's Defense Fund, 1993; Schorr, 1988). Poor children and children who live in rural areas are at high risk for serious health problems (Starfield, 1992).

The incidence of child suicides is an indicator of stress, mental health and community and family support. A high incidence of youth suicides reflects inadequacies in family and social supports, health and mental health services, and opportunities for success and a sense of well-being (Brody, 1992). Nearly thirty percent of Maine teenagers say they have seriously considered suicide, while over ten percent have attempted to take their own lives at least once (Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993). Other mental health problems, untreated, impede a child's ability to move successfully to adulthood.

Maine's teen violent death rate (deaths due to homicide, suicide and accidents) increased from 50.5 per 100,000 in 1985 to 71.8 per 100,000 in 1991, moving Maine's rank from 9th to 27th in the nation (KIDS COUNT Data Book, 1994).

Education

Research suggests that there are five key indicators associated with educationally disadvantaged children and youth: 1) living in poverty, 2) minority/racial group identity, 3) living in a single-parent family, 4) having a poorly educated mother, and 5) having a non-English language background. All of these indicators are correlated with poor performance in school, although not always for commonly understood or agreed-upon reasons (Davis and McCaul, 1991; Natriello, McDill and Pallas, 1990).

Failure to receive a high school diploma or GED certificate can have serious negative long term consequences for youth. People who fail to receive a high school education or equivalent are significantly less likely to be regularly employed well into their twenties. The jobs available to those who have dropped out generally do not pay well, are unstable, and have limited opportunities for upward mobility (National Center for Education Statistics, 1994).

The percent of students making the immediate transition from high school to college is the leading indicator of the proportion of graduates who will eventually enroll in college (National Center for Education Statistics, 1994).

Of Maine's 14,537 high school graduates, (12,872 public and 1,665 private) in 1993, 58.8% (57.2% public; 70.7% private) continued their education. This figure compares to the national average of 62 percent in 1992 (National Center for Education Statistics, 1994).

In October, 1993 Maine had a public school enrollment of 216,943 children in 731 public schools (582 elementary, 114 secondary and 35 combined elementary and secondary). Another 12,918 students were enrolled in 96 private schools (56 elementary, 18 secondary and 22 combined elementary and secondary) (1993 Maine Educational Facts).

The cost of public education per pupil, excluding transportation, vocational education, special education, capital outlay and debt service, was $3,284 per elementary student and $4,579 per secondary student (1993 Maine Educational Facts).

The public secondary schools, reporting a total enrollment of 58,498, also reported 1,647 dropouts (children who withdrew from school prior to graduation and who have not enrolled in another educational institution), which gave Maine a 2.82% dropout rate for the 1992-1993 school year (1993 Maine Educational Facts).

PATRISHA MCLEAN, FACES, INC.

MAINE – STATEWIDE

LEIGH KELLY

STATE PROFILE

	Number	Rate or Percent
Total population, 1990	1,227,928	
Under 5 years	87,250	7.1%
5 to 17 years	222,988	18.2%
18 to 20 years	56,706	4.6%
21 to 64 years	698,122	56.9%
65 years and over	162,862	13.3%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993 Total	216,943	
elementary school (K-6)	123,716	57.0%
middle school (7th-8th)	32,381	14.9%
high school	60,846	28.1%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	12,918	—
Home schooled students, 1992-93 school year	2,652	—
Unemployment rate (persons 16+), annual average, 1993	—	7.9%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990	45,592	62.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990	67,938	78.4%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990	58,185	18.8%
Median household income, 1990	$27,854	—
Median income of families with children, 1991	$32,964	—
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990	725,423	79.0%
Children who are: white	319,883	97.8%
non-white (excluding Native American)	5,001	1.5%
Native American, 1990	2,233	0.7%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993	3,989	—

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	37,171	12.0%	—
Mean monthly number of children on AFDC in calendar 1993	39,918	12.9%	—
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	—	72.5%	64.6%
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony, 1991	—	40.5%	31.4%
Percent of all births that are to single teens, 1991	1,370	8.2%	9.0%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five year average, 1988-1992	834	9.9	NA
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force, 1990	60,890	58.3%	54.9%
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in labor force, 1990	201,058	65.0%	61.1%

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

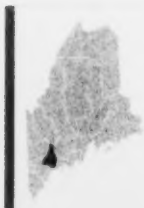
	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Substantiated child abuse and neglect cases; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	2,324	7.5	NA
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing, 1990	—	5.9%	16.1%
Children under 18 who are not living with a parent, 1990	11,148	3.6%	4.3%
Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home, 1990	9,886	4.4%	13.9%
Percent of children in single-parent families, five-year average, 1989-93	—	21.7%	25.1%
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	9,274	68.8	NA
Juvenile violent crime arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children aged 0-17, 1993	161	1.2	4.6
Alcohol-related license suspensions and arrests for drivers 19 and under; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 19 and under, 1993	318	7.7	NA
OUI convictions for drivers aged 19 and under; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 19 and under, 1993	149	3.6	NA
Percent of high school students reporting alcohol use in a given month, 1993	—	50%	NA
Percent of high school students reporting regular marijuana use, 1993	—	12%	NA

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	519	1.6	NA
Percent of children without health insurance, five-year average, 1989-1993	—	8.7%	12.6%
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	803	5.0%	7.1%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	89	5.6	8.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14, five-year average, 1988-1992	62	2.6	3.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, five-year average, 1988-1992	65	7.4	NA
Child suicides, 1992	15	—	—
Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, 1991	—	7.2	7.1
Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury; rate per 1,000 licensed teenage drivers, 1993	4,362	105.6	—
Hospital discharges for children's mental health diagnoses; rate per 10,000 children under age 18, 1993	832	26.8	—

EDUCATION

	Number	Rate or Percent	U.S. Rate or Percent
High school completion results, 1992-93 (excludes General Equivalence Development Certificates)	14,602	NA	NA
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	1,647	2.8%	NA
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	7,372	57.3%	NA
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; per 1,000 children, 1993-94 school year	29,364	88.4	NA
Percent of teens aged 16-19 not in school and not in labor force, five-year average, 1989-93	NA	2.9%	5.0%



ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

POLLY CAMPBELL

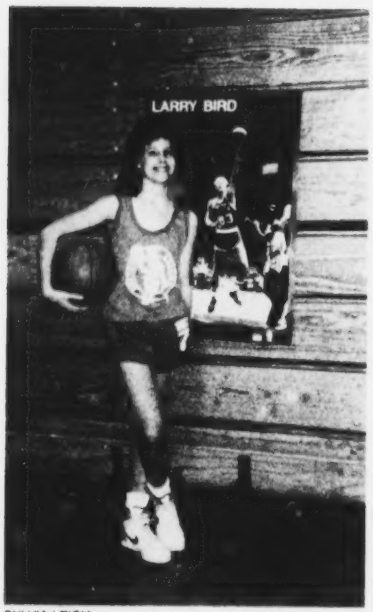
COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		105,259	
Under 5 years		7,896	7.5%
5 to 17 years		19,385	18.4%
18 to 20 years		5,141	4.9%
21 to 64 years		58,725	55.8%
65 years and over		14,112	13.4%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	17,376	
	Grades K-8	12,495	71.9%
	Grades 9-12	4,881	28.1%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	1,409	
	Grades K-8	1,058	75.1%
	Grades 9-12	351	24.9%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	8.5%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,699	20.9%
Median household income, 1990		$26,979	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		948	NA
Women in labor force witn youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,286	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		56,850	72.7%
Children who are:	white	28,214	97.9%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	551	1.9%
	Native American, 1990	66	0.2%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		547	--

PAULE FRENCH

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average: % Below (-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0) / % Above (+10 +20 +30 +40 +50)
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	3,904	14.3%	+19.4
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	113	15.2	+53.7
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	59	4.3%	-15.1
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	11	7.9	+41.1
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	34	1.2	-25.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	6	2.9	+13.4
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	5	5.9	-20.2
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	1,612	138.9	+101.8
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	121	2.3%	-12.0
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	553	52.3%	-8.7
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	2,506	85.6	-1.2

AROOSTOOK COUNTY



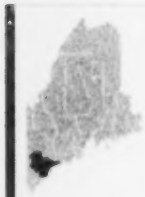
SYLVIA LEIGH

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		86,936	
Under 5 years		6,187	7.1%
5 to 17 years		16,243	18.7%
18 to 20 years		3,799	4.4%
21 to 64 years		49,612	57.0%
65 years and over		11,095	12.8%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	15,853	
	Grades K-8	10,943	69.0%
	Grades 9-12	4,910	31.0%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	99	
	Grades K-8	78	78.8%
	Grades 9-12	21	21.2%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	11.4%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,081	22.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,230	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		460	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		1,460	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		46,558	72.1%
Children who are:	white	22,712	96.5%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	488	2.1%
	Native American, 1990	340	1.4%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		159	—

PATRISHA MCLEAN, FACES, INC.

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average: % Below (-50 -40 -30 -20 -10) / % Above (0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50)
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	2,757	12.3%	2.6
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	47	7.7	-22.1
Low birth-weight infants:live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	62	5.4%	7.5
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	3	2.6	-53.6
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	24	1.0	-35.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	4	2.1	-19.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	4	6.0	-18.3
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	528	52.2	-24.2
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	74	1.5%	-46.5
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	634	60.3%	5.2
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	1,928	81.3	-8.1



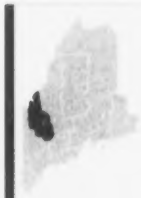
CUMBERLAND COUNTY

LEIGH KELLY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		243,135	
Under 5 years		17,213	7.1%
5 to 17 years		39,956	16.4%
18 to 20 years		11,518	4.7%
21 to 64 years		142,811	58.8%
65 years and over		31,637	13.0%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	36,535	
	Grades K-8	27,282	74.7%
	Grades 9-12	9,253	25.3%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	2,845	
	Grades K-8	1,852	65.1%
	Grades 9-12	993	34.9%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	5.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		9,157	16.0%
Median household income, 1990		$32,286	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		1,607	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		5,342	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		157,698	84.6%
Children who are:	white	58,775	97.2%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	1,486	2.5%
	Native American, 1990	194	0.3%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		986	—

Comparison to Statewide Average
% Below
% Above
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
+10
+20
+30
+40
+50
Number
Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994
6,104
10.7%
-10.9
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)
135
8.8
-11.4
Low birth-weight infants:live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992
171
5.2%
3.5
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992
16
4.9
-12.5
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992
126
2.1
31.4
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992
9
2.1
-19.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992
10
5.9
-20.4
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993
1,713
72.0
4.6
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year
363
3.7%
-11.2
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year
1,316
65.6%
14.5
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year
5,153
83.2
-5.9



FRANKLIN COUNTY

POLLY CAMPBELL

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		29,008	
Under 5 years		2,032	7.0%
5 to 17 years		5,589	19.3%
18 to 20 years		1,832	6.3%
21 to 64 years		15,994	55.1%
65 years and over		3,561	12.3%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	5,503	
	Grades K-8	3,913	71.1%
	Grades 9-12	1,590	28.9%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	4	
	Grades K-8	0	0%
	Grades 9-12	4	100%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	8.0%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,669	21.9%
Median household income, 1990		$24,432	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		160	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		644	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		17,146	80.2%
Children who are:	white	8,095	99.1%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	51	0.6%
	Native American, 1990	20	0.3%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		93	—

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	971	12.7%	
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	21	8.8	
Low birth-weight infants:live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	23	6.4%	
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	3	8.3	
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	15	1.8	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	3	4.7	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	6.4	
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	188	55.5	
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	27	1.6%	
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	257	62.7%	
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	772	88.5	

HANCOCK COUNTY

POLLY CAMPBELL

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		46,948	
Under 5 years		3,269	7.0%
5 to 17 years		8,117	17.3%
18 to 20 years		1,901	4.0%
21 to 64 years		26,532	56.5%
65 years and over		7,129	15.2%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	8,457	
	Grades K-8	6,184	73.1%
	Grades 9-12	2,273	26.9%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	446	
	Grades K-8	86	19.3%
	Grades 9-12	360	80.7%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	8.5%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,747	15.3%
Median household income, 1990		$25,247	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		268	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		707	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		29,552	83.1%
Children who are:	white	11,757	98.6%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	110	0.9%
	Native American, 1990	60	0.5%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		94	—

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	923	8.1%	-12.3
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	23	8.1	-18.3
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	19	3.5%	-31.1
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	3	5.5	-1.8
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	25	2.1	+40.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	3	3.6	+79.4
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	7.2	-2.9
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	161	34.1	-50.5
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	84	4.4%	+96.7
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	222	51.5%	-10.1
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	1,129	94.5	+6.9

KENNEBEC COUNTY

PAULE FRENCH

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		115,904	
Under 5 years		7,912	6.8%
5 to 17 years		21,502	18.6%
18 to 20 years		5,620	4.8%
21 to 64 years		65,388	56.4%
65 years and over		15,482	13.4%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	19,263	
	Grades K-8	13,818	71.7%
	Grades 9-12	5,445	28.3%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	1,369	
	Grades K-8	753	55.0%
	Grades 9-12	616	45.0%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	7.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		5,046	17.2%
Median household income, 1990		$28,616	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		970	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,488	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		68,347	78.9%
Children who are:	white	30,654	98.5%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	362	1.2%
	Native American, 1990	113	0.3%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		285	—

PAULE FRENCH

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	3,505	11.9%	-0.5
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	71	8.6	-13.2
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	70	4.8%	-4.6
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	2	1.4	-75.0
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	61	2.0	23.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	4	1.7	-35.7
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	7	8.1	9.3
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	749	57.6	-16.3
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	130	2.5%	-12.4
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	754	59.1%	3.1
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	2,628	81.7	-7.5

KNOX COUNTY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		36,310	
Under 5 years		2,502	6.9%
5 to 17 years		6,401	17.6%
18 to 20 years		1,235	3.4%
21 to 64 years		20,002	55.1%
65 years and over		6,170	17.0%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	4,773	
	Grades K-8	3,499	73.3%
	Grades 9-12	1,274	26.7%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	111	
	Grades K-8	99	89.2%
	Grades 9-12	12	10.8%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	6.6%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,839	20.7%
Median household income, 1990		$25,405	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		222	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		618	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		22,017	80.1%
Children who are:	white	9,230	98.9%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	65	0.7%
	Native American, 1990	36	0.4%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		117	—

PATRISHA MCLEAN, FACES, INC.

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	974	10.9%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	25	10.9
Low birth-weight infants; live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	19	4.4%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	4	9.4
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	14	1.4
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	2.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	9.7
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	299	79.1
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	38	2.7%
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	185	57.5%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	591	65.4

LINCOLN COUNTY

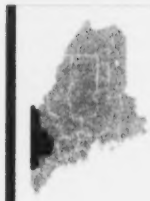
PAULE FRENCH

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		30,357	
Under 5 years		2,045	6.7%
5 to 17 years		5,601	18.5%
18 to 20 years		997	3.3%
21 to 64 years		16,696	55.0%
65 years and over		5,018	16.5%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	7,069	
	Grades K-8	5,070	71.7%
	Grades 9-12	1,999	28.3%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	623	
	Grades K-8	121	19.4%
	Grades 9-12	502	80.6%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	7.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,010	13.2%
Median household income, 1909		$28,373	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		156	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		464	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		18,357	80.8%
Children who are:	white	7,910	98.9%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	37	0.5%
	Native American, 1990	45	0.6%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		98	—

POLLY CAMPBELL

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	685	9.0%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	16	8.2
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	18	4.8%
Infant mortality: rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	2	5.4
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	16	2.0
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	1	1.0
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	3	13.1
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	80	23.3
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	47	3.4%
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	150	56.0%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	1,016	131.8

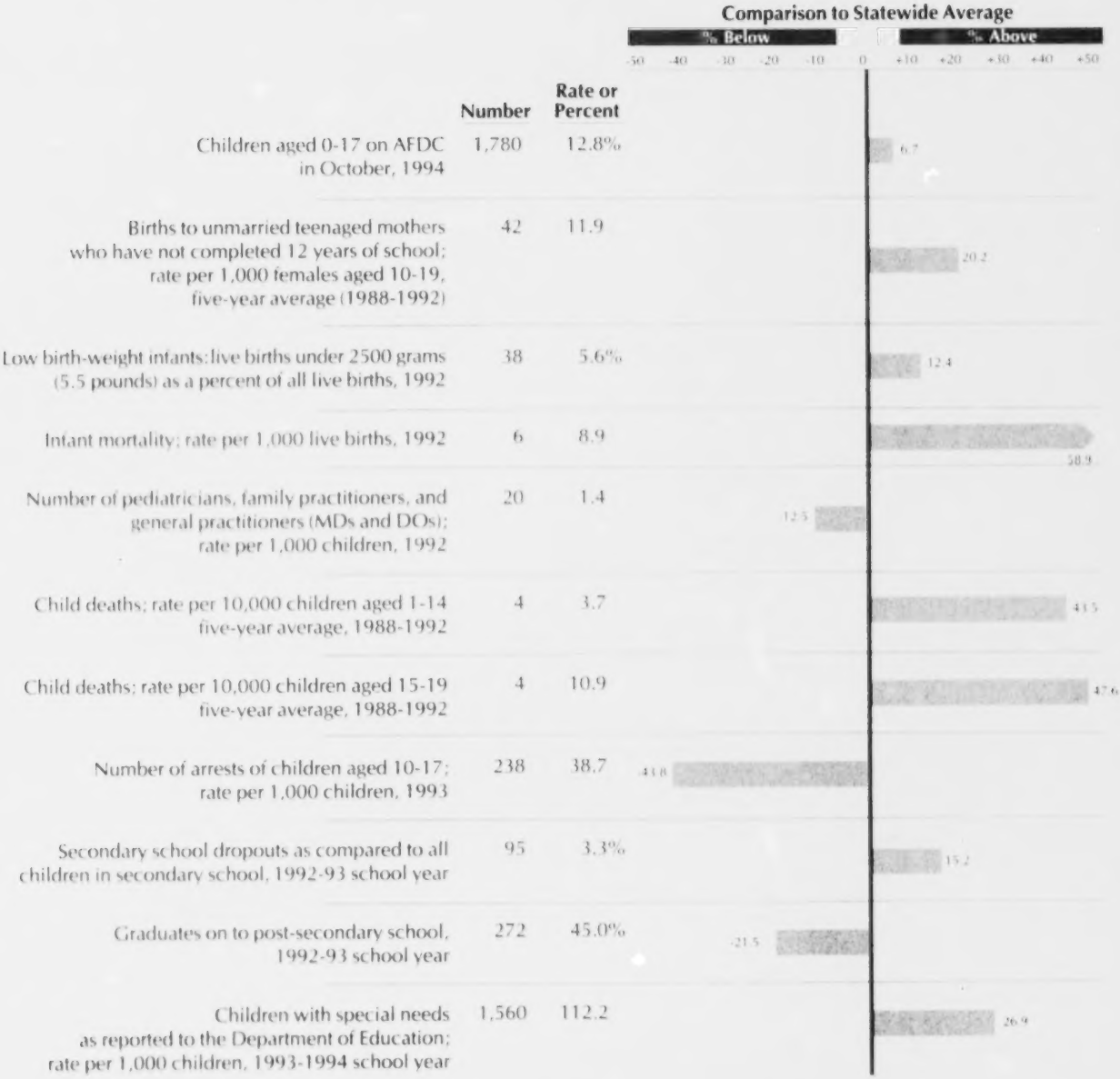


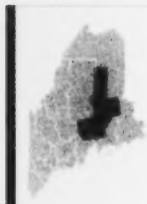
OXFORD COUNTY

SYLVIA LEIGH

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		52,602	
Under 5 years		3,867	7.4%
5 to 17 years		10,061	19.1%
18 to 20 years		1,752	3.3%
21 to 64 years		29,048	55.2%
65 years and over		7,874	15.0%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	11,016	
	Grades K-8	7,807	70.9%
	Grades 9-12	3,209	29.1%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	1,156	
	Grades K-8	304	26.3%
	Grades 9-12	852	73.7%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	9.7%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,924	21.0%
Median household income, 1990		$24,535	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		424	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		1,157	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		29,506	76.3%
Children who are:	white	14,410	99.1%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	100	0.7%
	Native American, 1990	31	0.2%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		188	—


Comparison to Statewide Average
% Below
% Above
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
+10
+20
+30
+40
+50
Number
Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994
1,780
12.8%
6.7
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)
42
11.9
20.2
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992
38
5.6%
12.4
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992
6
8.9
58.9
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992
20
1.4
-12.5
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992
4
3.7
43.5
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992
4
10.9
47.6
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993
238
38.7
-43.8
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year
95
3.3%
15.2
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year
272
45.0%
-21.5
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year
1,560
112.2
26.9



PENOBSCOT COUNTY

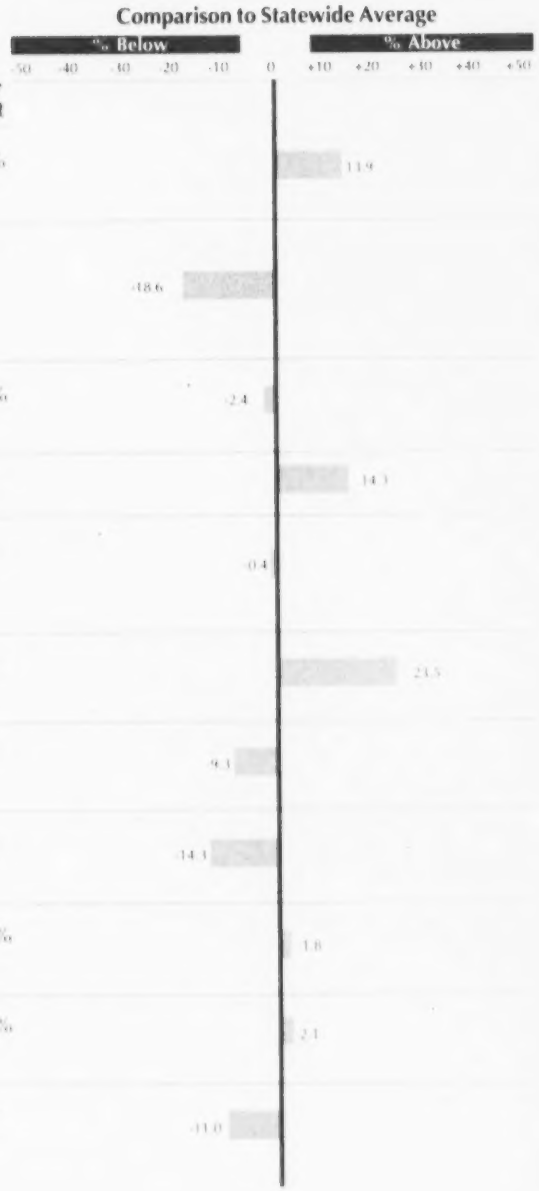
LEIGH KELLY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		146,601	
Under 5 years		9,741	6.7%
5 to 17 years		25,991	17.7%
18 to 20 years		9,932	6.8%
21 to 64 years		84,034	57.3%
65 years and over		16,903	11.5%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	25,893	
	Grades K-8	18,514	71.5%
	Grades 9-12	7,379	28.5%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	1,115	
	Grades K-8	435	39.0%
	Grades 9-12	680	61.0%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	7.6%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		8,934	25.0%
Median household income, 1990		$26,631	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		922	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		2,901	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		89,100	80.3%
Children who are:	white	37,337	97.5%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	515	1.3%
	Native American, 1990	461	1.2%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		398	—

JEANNIE MOONEY

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	4,875	13.6%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	89	8.1
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	84	4.9%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	11	6.4
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	61	1.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	9	3.2
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	8	6.7
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	937	59.0
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	217	2.9%
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	1,008	58.5%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	3,366	78.7



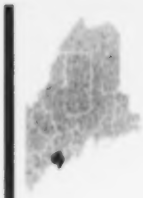
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		18,653	
Under 5 years		1,185	6.4%
5 to 17 years		3,735	20.0%
18 to 20 years		626	3.4%
21 to 64 years		10,107	54.1%
65 years and over		3,000	16.1%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	3,972	
	Grades K-8	2,792	70.3%
	Grades 9-12	1,180	29.7%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	470	
	Grades K-8	15	3.2%
	Grades 9-12	455	96.8%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	9.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,192	24.2%
Median household income, 1990		$22,132	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		92	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		313	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		10,123	74.8%
Children who are:	white	5,076	98.7%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	46	0.9%
	Native American, 1990	20	0.4%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		55	—

PATRISHA MCLEAN, FACES, INC.

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average: % Below / % Above
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	643	13.1%	
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	14	10.0	
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	8	4.3%	
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	1	5.3	
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	7	1.4	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	1	2.6	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	13.5	
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	46	19.4	
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	20	2.6%	
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	111	57.5%	
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	481	94.6	



SAGADAHOC COUNTY

PAULE FRENCH

COUNTY PROFILE

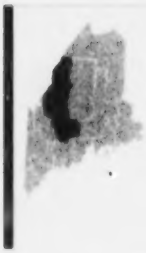
		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		33,535	
Under 5 years		2,775	8.3%
5 to 17 years		6,192	18.5%
18 to 20 years		1,316	3.9%
21 to 64 years		19,552	58.3%
65 years and over		3,700	11.0%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	6,928	
	Grades K-8	5,113	73.8%
	Grades 9-12	1,815	26.2%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	204	
	Grades K-8	10	4.9%
	Grades 9-12	194	95.1%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	5.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		1,140	12.7%
Median household income, 1990		$31,948	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		262	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		685	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		19,801	80.4%
Children who are:	white	9,121	97.3%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	237	2.5%
	Native American, 1990	13	0.2%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		78	—

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	738	8.2%	
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	22	9.7	
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	16	3.3%	
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	2	4.1	
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	16	1.7	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	3.1	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	10.8	
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	254	69.5	
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	53	2.8%	
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	245	47.8%	
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	1,052	116.4	

Comparison to Statewide Average

% Below: -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0

% Above: +10 +20 +30 +40 +50



SOMERSET COUNTY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		49,767	
Under 5 years		3,526	7.1%
5 to 17 years		10,163	20.4%
18 to 20 years		1,946	3.9%
21 to 64 years		27,642	55.5%
65 years and over		6,490	13.1%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	10,350	
	Grades K-8	7,225	69.8%
	Grades 9-12	3,125	30.2%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	658	
	Grades K-8	121	18.4%
	Grades 9-12	537	81.6%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	10.7%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		3,244	23.7%
Median household income, 1990		$22,829	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		396	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		995	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		25,934	71.7%
Children who are:	white	14,195	98.9%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	99	0.7%
	Native American, 1990	59	0.4%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		170	—

PATRISHA MCLEAN, FACES, INC.

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	2,203	16.1%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	49	13.2
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	39	5.9%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	4	6.0
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	18	1.2
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	5	4.4
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	3	9.0
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	342	54.3
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	99	3.6%
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	301	52.2%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	1,395	99.1

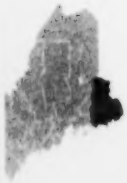
WALDO COUNTY

POLLY CAMPBELL

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		33,018	
Under 5 years		2,402	7.3%
5 to 17 years		6,547	19.8%
18 to 20 years		1,300	3.9%
21 to 64 years		18,471	55.9%
65 years and over		4,298	13.0%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	5,525	
	Grades K-8	3,932	71.2%
	Grades 9-12	1,593	28.8%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	23	
	Grades K-8	23	100.0%
	Grades 9-12	0	0.0%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	9.8%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,122	23.7%
Median household income, 1990		$23,148	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		208	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		578	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		18,661	77.5%
Children who are:	white	9,280	99.1%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	55	0.6%
	Native American, 1990	32	0.3%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		47	—

	Number	Rate or Percent	Comparison to Statewide Average
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	1,335	14.9%	
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	32	14.0	
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	23	5.1%	
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	2	4.4	
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	10	1.1	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	1	2.0	
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	8.6	
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	164	41.0	
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	57	3.9%	
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	153	48.0%	
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	900	98.4	



WASHINGTON COUNTY

SYLVIA LEIGH

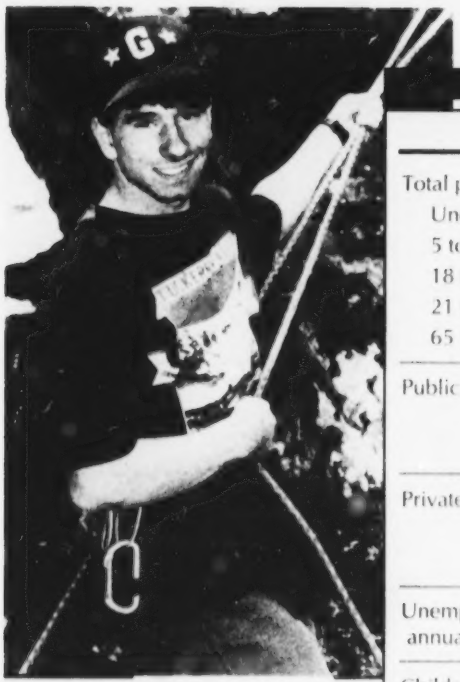
COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		35,308	
Under 5 years		2,283	6.5%
5 to 17 years		6,802	19.3%
18 to 20 years		1,494	4.2%
21 to 64 years		19,059	53.9%
65 years and over		5,670	16.1%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	6,699	
	Grades K-8	4,589	68.5%
	Grades 9-12	2,110	31.5%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	379	
	Grades K-8	0	0.0%
	Grades 9-12	379	100.0%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	13.1%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		2,840	31.3%
Median household income, 1990		$19,993	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		196	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		558	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		19,228	73.2%
Children who are:	white	8,891	92.6%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	54	0.6%
	Native American, 1990	648	6.8%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		98	—

JEANNIE MOONEY

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	1,660	18.3%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	26	10.5
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	31	7.3%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	8	18.7
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	20	2.1
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	2.2
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	2	9.5
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 199	234	117.4
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	62	3.8%
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	178	51.1%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	940	97.4

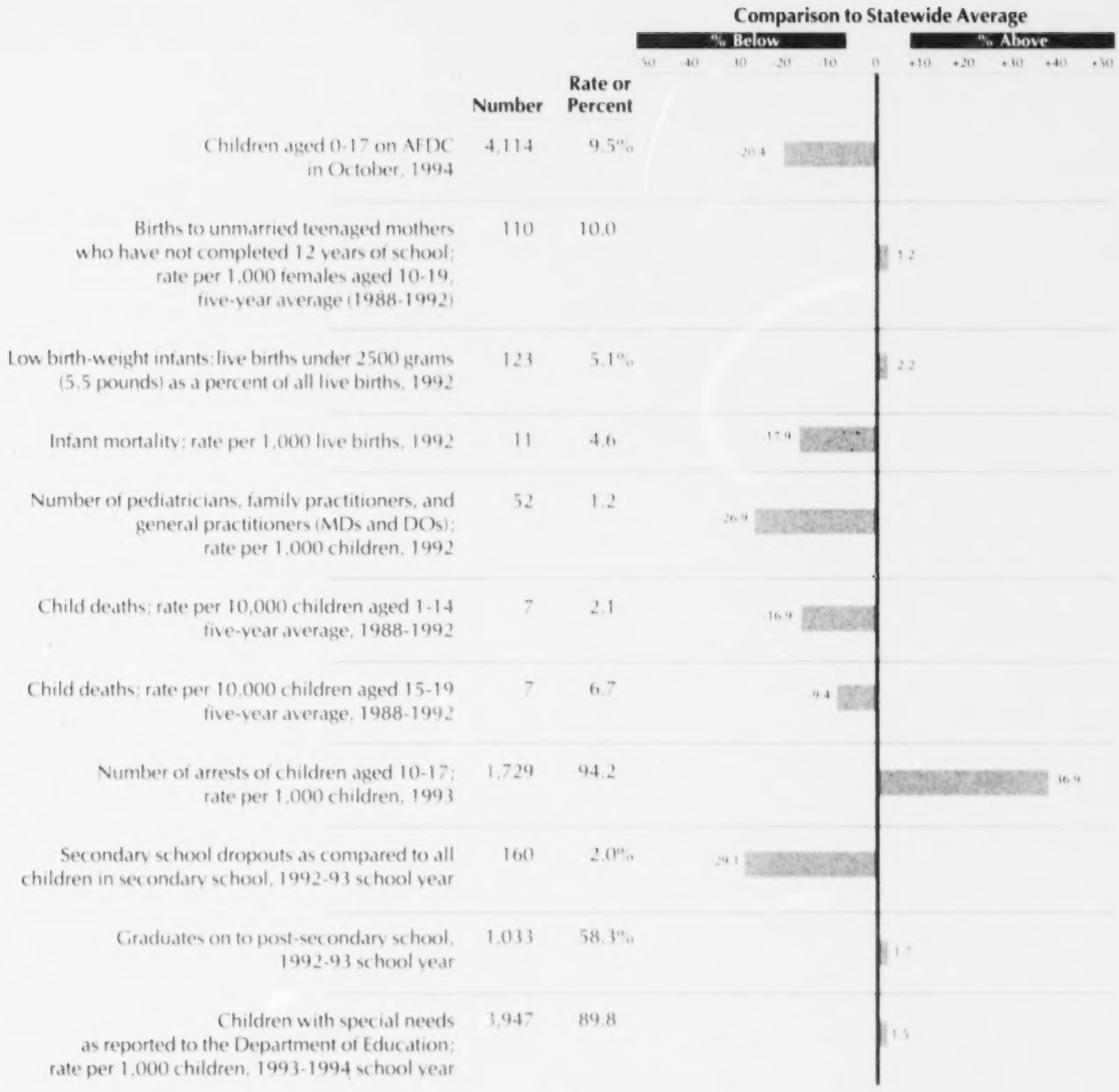
YORK COUNTY



LEIGH KELLY

COUNTY PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		164,587	
Under 5 years		12,415	7.5%
5 to 17 years		30,703	18.7%
18 to 20 years		6,297	3.8%
21 to 64 years		94,449	57.4%
65 years and over		20,723	12.6%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	31,731	
	Grades K-8	22,921	72.2%
	Grades 9-12	8,810	27.8%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	2,007	
	Grades K-8	1,047	52.2%
	Grades 9-12	960	47.8%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	7.0%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		4,541	10.5%
Median household income, 1990		$32,432	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		1,048	NA
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		3,053	NA
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		96,545	79.5%
Children who are:	white	44,226	98.1%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	745	1.7%
	Native American, 1990	95	0.2%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		576	—


Comparison to Statewide Average
% Below
% Above
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
+10
+20
+30
+40
+50
Number
Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994
4,114
9.5%
-20.4
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)
110
10.0
1.2
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992
123
5.1%
2.2
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992
11
4.6
-17.9
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992
52
1.2
-26.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992
7
2.1
-16.9
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992
7
6.7
-9.4
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993
1,729
94.2
46.9
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year
160
2.0%
-29.1
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year
1,033
58.3%
1.7
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year
3,947
89.8
1.5

STATE OF MAINE

STATE PROFILE

		Number	Percent
Total population, 1990		1,227,928	
Under 5 years		87,250	7.1%
5 to 17 years		222,988	18.2%
18 to 20 years		56,706	4.6%
21 to 64 years		698,122	56.9%
65 years and over		162,862	13.3%
Public school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	216,943	
	Grades K-8	156,097	71.9%
	Grades 9-12	60,846	28.1%
Private school resident enrollment, Oct., 1993	Total	12,918	
	Grades K-8	6,002	46.5%
	Grades 9-12	6,916	53.5%
Unemployment rate (persons 16 and over), annual average, 1993		—	7.9%
Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990		58,185	18.8%
Median household income, 1990		$27,854	—
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990		45,592	62.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990		67,938	78.4%
Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990		725,423	79.0%
Children who are:	white	319,883	97.8%
	non-white (excluding Native American)	5,001	1.5%
	Native American, 1989	2,233	0.7%
Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993		3,989	—

	Number	Rate or Percent
Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994	37,171	12.0%
Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19, five-year average (1988-1992)	834	9.9
Low birth-weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992	803	5.0%
Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992	89	5.6
Number of pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992	519	1.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1-14 five-year average, 1988-1992	62	2.6
Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19 five-year average, 1988-1992	65	7.4
Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, 1993	9,274	68.8
Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year	1,647	2.8%
Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year	7,372	57.3%
Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year	29,364	88.4

LEIGH KELLY

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

(listed alphabetically)

Adults 18 and over who have completed high school or equivalency, 1990.

Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (September, 1992). Table P60, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3a.

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993.

The percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons which is covered by the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1992 was $14,243.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.

Alcohol-related license suspensions and arrests for drivers 19 and under; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 19 and under, 1993.

Number of license suspensions for drivers 19 and under with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .02+ and the number of arrests of drivers 19 and under with a BAC of .08+, 1993, per 1,000 licensed drivers under 19. The BAC is measured as a percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood (grams\deciliter).

Source: Maine Department of Motor Vehicles, 1993.

Births to unmarried teenaged mothers who have not completed 12 years of school; rate per 1,000 females aged 10–19, five year average, 1988-1992.

A measure of births to teens who have either not completed high school and are still in school, or who dropped out of school. The data reflect the mother's place of residence at the time of birth, not the place where the baby was born, and are reported as a five year average (1988-1992) and as a rate per 1,000 females aged 10-19. Age and sex data are corrected Census data.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, September, 1994.

Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 1–14, five-year average, 1988-1992.

The number of deaths from all causes to children between ages 1 and 14. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. Rates are calculated per 10,000 children aged 1-14, using corrected Census data.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, October 1994.

Child deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15–19, five-year average, 1988-1992.

The number of deaths from all causes to children between ages 15 and 19. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. Rates are calculated per 10,000 children aged 15-19 using corrected Census data.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, October 1994.

Child suicides, 1992.

Number of suicides among children aged 19 and under in 1992 in which an ICD-9 code (a standard medical diagnostic grouping code) indicates suicide as the cause of death. Data are reported only at the state level to preserve confidentiality.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, Annual Statistical Report for the Calendar Year 1992, June 1994, p. 130, Table D-3.

Children aged 19 and under in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury; rate per 1,000 licensed teenage drivers, 1993.

This indicator counts all persons aged 19 and under injured in any type of motor vehicle accidents, regardless of whether the youth was driving the vehicle.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Statewide Accident Report, 1993, p.8.

Children aged 5-17 who do not speak English at home, 1990.

The number of children between ages 5 and 17 who speak a language other than English at home, as recorded in the 1990 Decennial Census. Children reporting that they speak a language other than English at home are included in this category regardless of their proficiency in English or the primacy of English in the home.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Table 34.

Children aged 0-17 on AFDC in October, 1994.

The number of children aged birth through 17 receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children for October 1994. An estimated number of 18 through 21 year-olds who are over-age but qualify for AFDC because they are still in school has been subtracted from the total number. Percentages are calculated based upon all children aged 0-17.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Income Maintenance, Geographic Distribution of AFDC and FS Money Payment Caseload Giving Unduplicated Counts of Total Recipients, October 1994 Report #AAF070A.

Children at or below federal poverty line, 1990.

The number of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $12,674 in 1989.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (September 1992), Table P117, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3a.

Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent, 1990.

The number of children who do not live in the same household with at least one of their parents. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption. This figure includes children living in group quarters. There are a small number of children (those living in unrelated subfamilies) where it could not be determined from Summary Tape File 3 tables whether or not they were living with a parent. These children are counted as not living with a parent.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Population Reference Bureau analysts of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990*, Summary Tape File 3, Tables P-23, P-26, and P-41.

Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force, 1990.

Children under age 6 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.

Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force, 1990.

Children under age 18 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage or adoption.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.

Children who are white; non-white (excluding Native Americans); or Native American, 1990.

The racial identity of children aged birth through 18 years. The non-white category includes persons of: Asian, Pacific Islander; black; and all other non-white race categories. The Native American category includes: Native American, Eskimo and Aleutian Islander only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (September, 1992), Table P12, 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3a.

Children with special needs as reported to the Department of Education; rate per 1,000 children, 1993-1994 school year.

Children with special needs reported to the Department of Education, per 1,000 children for the 1993-94 school year is the number of students enrolled in schools and individual education programs in Maine who are aged 3 through 21 and have disabilities requiring the provision of special education services. The count is taken as of December 1 of the school year. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children using corrected Census data.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Special Education, tabulations of December 1, 1993 data, produced April 25, 1994.

Domestic assaults reported to police, 1993.

Domestic assaults includes assaults reported to the police perpetrated by family or household members which include persons who are or were married or living together in a romantic relationship, natural parents of the same child (whether or not the couple ever lived together or other adult family or household members related by blood or marriage, 19 M.R.S.A. § 762(4)). These data are not unduplicated counts, they could include numerous calls to the same household.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1993*.

Graduates on to post-secondary school, 1992-93 school year.

On October 1st each local educational unit submits a report to the Department of Education of the number of last year's graduates who intend to or are enrolled full or part time in some type of post-secondary education.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information, *Maine Educational Facts, 1993*, p. 29, also supplemental bulletin dated December 6, 1993.

High school completion results, 1992-93.

Number of high school diplomas granted, including persons completing education through adult education programs. This figure does not include persons completing General Equivalency Development Certificates (GED) as this figure was unavailable at the time this report went to press.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information, *Maine Educational Facts, 1993*, p. 27.

Home schooled students, 1992-93 school year.

The number of students approved for home schooling for the 1992-93 school year as reported to the Department of Education by School Superintendents in June, 1993.

Source: Special tabulation of the Maine Department of Education, November, 1994.

Hospital discharges for children's mental health diagnoses; rate per 10,000 children under age 18, 1993.

The number of hospital discharges for children's mental health illnesses, including psychoses treated in patients under age 18 in specialty units of Maine community hospitals (Diagnostic Related Group - DRG - 800), and discharges for other childhood mental disorders (DRG 431). These data are not unduplicated counts; that is, they count hospitalizations, not individual children. If the same child were treated three times in a hospital throughout a year, those hospitalizations would be reported as three discharges. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children using corrected Census data.

Source: Special tabulations by the Maine Health Care Finance Commission, October 1994.

Infant mortality; rate per 1,000 live births, 1992.

Infant mortality is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, Annual Statistical Report for the Calendar Year 1992, June 1994, p. 40-48, Table B-6.

Juvenile violent crime arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children aged 10-17, 1993.

Arrest rate for violent crimes including: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The annual arrest data include all arrests of youth for violent offenses during the year, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Crimes involving weapons do not include hunting violations. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children using corrected Census data.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1993*.

Low birth–weight infants: live births under 2500 grams (5.5 pounds) as a percent of all live births, 1992.

The indicator reports the number of live births below 5.5 pounds at the time of delivery. The data reflect the mother's place of residence at the time of birth, not the place where the baby was born.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, Annual Statistical Report for the Calendar Year 1992, June 1994, p. 40-48, Table B-6.

Mean monthly number of children on AFDC in calendar 1993.

The number of children birth through 17 receiving Aid to Families of Dependent Children for each month of calendar 1993. An estimated number of 18 through 21 year-olds who are over-age but qualify for AFDC because they are still in school has been subtracted from each monthly figure. Percentages are calculated based upon all children aged 0-17.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Income Maintenance, Geographic Distribution of AFDC and FS Money Payment Caseload Giving Unduplicated Counts of Total Recipients, October 1994 Report #AAE070A.

Median income of families with children, 1991.

The median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups - half with income below the median and half with income above the median. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 to 1993. Although we refer to data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data, they actually reflect 1990 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1990 dollars.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.

Median household income, 1990.

The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups - half with income below the median and half with income above the median. It includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. The data were collected in April 1990 and reflect 1989 income.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (September, 1992). Table P080A,1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3a.

Number of arrests of children aged 10-17; rate per 1,000 children, aged 10-17, 1993.

Arrest rate for crimes including: manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, vandalism, possession of a weapon, prostitution, sex offenses, drug and alcohol related offenses, violation of liquor laws, driving under the influence, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and curfew and loitering law violations. The annual arrest data include all arrests of youth for offenses during the year, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Crimes involving weapons do not include hunting violations. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children using corrected Census data.

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1993.*

Number of pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs); rate per 1,000 children, 1992.

The number of primary care doctors is reported in full time equivalent units (FTEs). Primary care doctors include pediatricians, family practitioners and general practitioners (MDs and DOs). Rates are calculated per 1,000 children aged birth to 18 using corrected Census data. Any analysis, interpretation or conclusions derived from this data are the authors' only, and not that of the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statisitics.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statisitics, Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory, 1992.

OUI convictions for drivers aged 19 and under; rate per 1,000 licensed drivers aged 19 and under, 1993.

Number of convictions of resident drivers age 19 and under for Operating Under the Influence (driving with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .08 by weight). OUI includes being under the influence of alcohol, a drug or drugs other than alcohol, or any combination of alcohol and one or more drugs other than alcohol. The BAC is measured as a percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood (grams\deciliter).

Source: Maine Department of Motor Vehicles, 1993.

Percent of all births that are to single teens, 1991.

The percentage of live births which occur to unmarried women under age 20. Data are reported by the mother's place of residence.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. National Center for Health Statistics, 1991 data: Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991*, Vol. 42, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 6; and special tabulations performed by Natality Division.

Percent of children in single-parent families, five-year average, 1989-1993.

The percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent five-year averages.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Population Reference Bureau analysts of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.

Percent of children living in overcrowded housing, 1990.

The share of children living in households where there is more than one person per room. The Census Bureau definition of "rooms" includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use and lodgers' rooms. The Census files "top-code" the number of rooms in a house at nine or more. Consequently children living in households with nine or more rooms are assumed to live in housing that is not overcrowded regardless of the number of people in the household.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysts of U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing 1990*. Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.

Percent of children without health insurance, five-year average, 1989-1993.

The percentage of related children under age 18 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. These "related children" include a household head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as any other person under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1989 through 1993.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.

Percent of high school students reporting alcohol use in a given month, 1993.

Proportion of youth in Maine public high schools reporting alcohol use is the proportion of students responding in the 1993 state-wide federally-sponsored Youth Risk Behavior Survey that they had consumed alcohol on at least one day in the month before the survey.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Health Risk Behaviors Among Maine Youth: Results of the 1993 Youth Risk Behavior and Out-of-School Youth Surveys, 1993, p. 10.

Percent of high school students reporting regular marijuana use, 1993.

Percent of youth in Maine public high schools reporting marijuana use is the proportion of students responding in the 1993 state-wide federally-sponsored Youth Risk Behavior Survey that they had used marijuana in the past month.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Health Risk Behaviors Among Maine Youth: Results of the 1993 Youth Risk Behavior and Out-of-School Youth Surveys, 1993, p. 12.

Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony, 1991.

The percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payment. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Population Reference Bureau analysts of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.

Percent of teens aged 16-19 not in school and not in the labor force, five-year average, 1989-1993.

Teens aged 16-19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time), not in the labor force, not in the Armed Forces, and not married full-time homemakers. The figures shown here represent five year averages.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.

Private school resident enrollment, October 1993.

The number of students educated in private schools in each school system as of October 1, 1993 as reported to the Department of Education by each locale.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information, *Maine Educational Facts, 1993*, p. 11, 14, 15.

Public school resident enrollment, October 1993.

The number of students educated in each school system as of October 1, 1993 as reported to the Department of Education by each locale.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information, *Maine Educational Facts, 1993*, p. 11, 14, 15.

Secondary school dropouts as compared to all children in secondary school, 1992-93 school year.

A "dropout" means any person under the age of 17 who has withdrawn or been expelled from school before graduation or completion of a program of studies and who has not enrolled in another educational institution or program. Each local educational unit submits a report to the Department of Education as of the last day of school.

Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information, *Maine Educational Facts, 1993*, p. 23.

Substantiated child abuse and neglect cases; rate per 1,000 children, 1993.

The number of cases in calendar year 1993 in which there was a finding of "a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child" (22 M.R.S.A. §4002). *Cases involve an average of two children.* Rates are calculated per 1,000 children using corrected Census data.

It is important to understand that this number is affected by the Department of Human Services' ability to respond to referrals of child abuse or neglect based on factors such as the number of caseworkers, the seriousness or complexity of the cases receiving services and the availability of resources. Current staff resources are not sufficient for the Department to assign all of the referrals it receives for Child Protective Services.

Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services, Annual Report of Referrals, 1993, pp. 5,6.

Teen violent deaths; rate per 10,000 children aged 15-19, 1991.

The number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents to teens aged 15-19, per 10,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. The rates are re-calculated from the base of 100,000 reported in the national KIDS COUNT data book.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. Death statistics: Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U. S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1991. Population Statistics: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Total population, 1990.

The number of persons of all ages in Maine as reported by the United States Census and percent of total, under 5 years; 5 to 17 years; 18 to 20 years; 21 to 64 years; 65 years and over, in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census data, 1990, as corrected by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics.

Unemployment rate (persons 16+), annual average, 1993.

Civilians who do not have a job and who are making specific efforts to find a job are counted as unemployed. The annual average is obtained by averaging the monthly unemployment rates for the calendar year.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, 1993.

Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6, 1990.

The number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6 , and who are in the paid labor force.

Source: State: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18. **County:** U. S. Bureau of the Census (September 1992). Table P0741990 Census of Population and Housing. Summary Tape File 3a.

Women in labor force with youngest child aged 6-17, 1990.

The number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force.

Source: State: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1994. 1990 Census data as published in *The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children*, a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18. **County:** U. S. Bureau of the Census (September 1992). Table P0741990 Census of Population and Housing. Summary Tape File 3a.

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